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CICERO.

LETTER III.

To the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS under General GAGE in BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN, —

THE cauſe you are at preſent engaged in is the moſt momentous and important that has occurred ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh conſtitution on the true and incontrovertible baſis of freedom at the revolution. The obvious conſequence of it will be an eternal ſeparation of America from Great Britain, or the total ſubjection of this wide extended continent to the illegal impoſitions, the deſpotic and arbitrary taxation, of the parent ſtate. Either ſeems to be entirely incompatible with the conſtitutional intereſts of both countries. A mutual communication of good offices, a parental protection, and a filial obedience, have, till lately, moſt eminently characterized both. Of late, ſuch meaſures have been adopted by the Britiſh legiſlature as threaten America with the moſt odious ſhackles of ſlavery. Men, born and nurtured in the arms of freedom, will, believe me, ſooner loſe their lives than ſubmit to a deprivation of their deareſt rights and privileges; for what pleaſure can life afford when theſe are gone? I would therefore expect that Britons, that free born Engliſhmen, would inſtantly become ſenſible what an execrable cauſe they are engaged in; that their good ſenſe and humanity would rather induce them to ſpurn with diſdain whatever offers, whatever rewards, may be promiſed them for enſlaving their fellow ſubjects; that they would turn with horror from the corrupt miniſter, or tool, who would dare impoſe on their underſtandings, and gloſs, with the ſpecious name of *enforcing due obedience to the laws*, acts moſt manifeſtly ſubverſive of the free conſtitution *we* all have had the happineſs of being born under, and which *we* are equally bound to tranſmit inviolate to our poſterity. This, I ſay, I would expect from the gentlemen of the military order. I know many of them are men of property, men of rectitude, and integrity, and, from very laudable motives, a love for their country, and an ambition of promoting its intereſt, engage in the ſervice. To ſuch I would addreſs this letter; and I confidently hope, that, in the moments of cool reflection, of impartial and diſpaſſionate enquiry, it may gain acceſs to their ſouls, and hold up to their eyes a true mirror, a faithful repreſentation, of the views, deſigns, and pretenſions, of both countries, at this critical period.

I ſhould, gentlemen, be apprehenſive of treſpaſſing on your underſtandings, were I to ſuppoſe you ignorant of the meaſures which have been deliberately planned, and coolly carried into execution, to enſlave America, ſince almoſt the acceſſion of his preſent majeſty to the throne. The eye of humanity turns with horror from the black catalogue, and the human mind is for a moment held in ſuſpence, doubtful of giving its aſſent, and even almoſt diſtruſtful of the reality of what the black page preſents to its view. The American cannot well reconcile to his ideas of things that the generous Engliſh ſhould ſo ſuddenly relinquiſh their character of humanity and freedom, and cunningly or wickedly ſet themſelves to forge chains for their unſuſpecting children; but a ſtricter attention to miniſterial meaſures, a ſober inveſtigation of facts, a compariſon of effects with their cauſes, and an aſſurance of the incompatibility of ſome mens ſentiments with freedom, who are truſted with the chief direction of the political machine, quickly diſpel the miſt, and furniſh the ſtrongeſt conviction of a ſyſtematical plan having been formed for enſlaving him. The abſurdity of his former incredulity is now full in his view; he caſts his indignant eye on the odious *bead-roll* of grievances; grievances which, though I cannot, gentlemen, ſuppoſe you ignorant of, yet as an enumeration of them ſeems in this place requiſite, I hope for your indulgence, while I endeavour to lay before you the true ſtate of the controverſy, and the cauſes of the diſaffection now ſubſiſting between America and Great Britain.

Soon after the concluſion of the laſt peace, the miniſtry were ſo well convinced of the exertions of America in favour of the mother country, and of the cauſe they were both mutually engaged in, that a vote of parliament was paſſed to reimburſe the Americans the vaſt ſums, far beyond their abilities, they had advanced towards defraying the expences of the war. Would not any one ſuppoſe that no accident could, after this, ſhake the good underſtanding, or interrupt the harmony, between the colonies and their mother ſtate? Who would not conſider this act of juſtice of Great Britain, for ſuch it really was, as the foundation, the immoveable baſis, of a moſt laſting and permanent friendſhip? Such it might have been, and ſuch it would have remained, had the honour and intereſt of England ſtill continued to preſide, and direct the helm; but now there was a change of men and meaſures: It was thought but reaſonable that America ſhould bear a proportion of taxes to liquidate the great debt contracted by protecting her, as it is pretended, in the late war. The vote for recompenſing the Americans was immediately forgot, and the principles of the conſtitution ſubverted by a new mode of taking mens property without their conſent. The idea of taxation and repreſentation being inſeparable, in his hurry to gain this favourite point, was conſidered by the miniſter as fantaſtical, futile, and nugatory. The omnipotence of parliament was ecchoed back, by a venal majority, in the houſe of commons, and the act propoſed paſſed into a law.

Ex illo fluere ac retro ſublapſa referri
Spes Danaum:

From thence we date our calamities; that is, the æra of our oppreſſions and grievances. I will therefore begin at that period, and follow the current to its very extremity: A very ſmall degree of attention will evidently convince you, gentlemen, that a ſyſtem has been meditated for enſlaving America, if you will but impartially and diſpaſſionately conſider the proceedings of the Britiſh legiſlature from that period. Let us recur to facts; they will ſpeak for themſelves, and need no interpretation. I will begin with the fourth year of the preſent reign, when an act was paſſed for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America. By this act a duty of ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, I think, was impoſed on Madeira wine per ton, beſides certain duties on other articles therein ſpecified, which I cannot enumerate now, not having the act by me. Great Britain does not produce Madeira wine, nor theſe other articles thus ſubjected to a duty; it will therefore be eaſily admitted a great grievance to ſubject the American to the odious alternative of paying this duty, or totally precluding him from the uſe and enjoyment of them. However, as the act bore ſome exterior appearance of a commercial regulation, it was *here* acquieſced under, although ſuch ſubmiſſion opened a door to a thouſand other violations of our conſtitution; one of the moſt valuable of which is, that no tax, tallage, or duty, can be impoſed, nor no law can bind, the ſubject to which he has not given his conſent.

But this point being gained, and thereby a precedent eſtabliſhed to warrant future impoſitions, the miniſtry proceeded next to the ſtamp act. Richard Grenville was the oſtenſible deviſor and promoter of this execrable act, and poſterity, I hope, will do him the juſtice to claſs him with the parricides of their country. We view at this day, with horror and deteſtation, a Cataline, a Clodius, and even the poliſhed Cæſar; and the impartial hiſtoric page will be as juſt to the merits of a Grenville and a North, a Bute, and a Mansfield too, I hope, will be conſidered as they deſerve; they are as much entitled to the ſovereign execration of mankind as the moſt ſucceſsful villains, ancient or modern, hiſtory preſents to our view. Under the auſpices of ſome, if not all, of theſe worthy chiefs, the ſtamp act, in the fifth year of his preſent majeſty, was paſſed; but the ſeaſonable oppoſition made by America to this act ſoon occaſioned its repeal. Next followed the act declaring the *omnipotence* of parliament, in *every caſe whatever*, made in the ſixth year of the preſent reign, "to ſecure the dependence of the American colonies on the crown and *parliament* of Great Britain," although ten thouſand ſuch acts will never convince one American that he is any way, whatſoever, dependent on the *Britiſh parliament*; for the American believes and acknowledges himſelf dependent on his king and the laws of his *own* country; and the knowledge he has of the conſtitution he has been born under convinces him he is right, and prompts him to reject, with diſdain, all other kinds of dependence.

The next in ſucceſſion is an act made in the ſeventh of the ſame reign, entitled an act for granting duties on paper, painters colours, glaſs, tea, &c. The minds of the Americans being quieted by the repeal of the ſtamp act, and the declaratory act being conſidered as barely aſſertory, and without any immediate operation, the colonies were conſoling themſelves on their late delivery from ſervitude, when this act ſuddenly rouſed their attention. Conſcious, now, that a ſyſtem muſt have been adopted, from the beginning, of oppreſſing them, they as firmly oppoſed, and as ſtrenuouſly remonſtrated, againſt this as againſt the ſtamp act. Their oppoſition was not ineffectual; but the parliament, ſtill tenacious of the point, for now it was made a point——of what? Not of right, but a point of honour to perſevere, as they had attempted it, in taxing America, expected to have terrified the colonies into ſubmiſſion. For this purpoſe they addreſſed the king to iſſue his mandate to his governors of the American colonies, to apprehend and ſend to Great Britain every oppoſer of theſe illegal, deſpotic meaſures, there to be tried on an obſolete ſtatute of Henry the eighth, in open violation of that legal and conſtitutional mode of trial by jury from the vicinage.

Theſe tyrannical proceedings, aimed ſo particularly at the very vitals, the exiſtence, of American freedom, could not fail attracting the attention of every man in America that wiſhed well either to his life, liberty, or property. Accordingly our HOUSE of BURGESSES in Virginia, who at all times have watched with dragon eyes *the Heſperian fruit* of liberty, in the moſt ſolemn manner proteſted againſt them, and entered into certain reſolutions, too tedious to be inſerted here, in order to ſtem the torrent of Britiſh tyranny and oppreſſion. The reſolutions then * entered into occaſioned their diſſolution; but before the late repreſentatives of the people ſeparated they formed an aſſociation, the only ſervice they could then do their conſtituents and country, under particular reſtrictions and limitations therein ſpecified, to which aſſociation, in co-operation perhaps with ſimilar aſſociations in other parts of the continent, the repeal of the laſt mentioned act, as to ſo much thereof as was repealed, ought to be principally aſcribed; for the duty on TEA was reſtored to furniſh a precedent whenever the miniſtry might again thing proper to revive the claim of taxing America.

The ſame year another act was paſſed, equally grievous, if not more tyrannical and oppreſſive than any of the former; I mean the "act for ſuſpending the legiſlature of New York." The legiſlature of Great Britain, in this inſtance, by its almighty fiat, reduces another free and independent legiſlature to a perfect nullity. Here I beg leave to pauſe: What more deſpotic ſtride could the moſt arbitrary monarch of Europe have taken than this? Was the annihilation of the parliaments of France by Lewis the fifteenth ſo loudly exclaimed againſt without reaſon, although the conſtitution of France was then a pure monarchy? And are they now, without conſideration, reſtored to their dignity? Do we not collect this important leſſon, from the example before us, that aggregate bodies, as well as individuals, ſometimes err, but that few, like the miniſters of George the third, have perſiſted in a wilful error? The conduct of the Britiſh miniſtry at this day has no parallel in the Engliſh hiſtory; but peruſe the hiſtory of France, and you will meet with ſeveral paſſages, and many political tranſactions and manœuvres, of the miniſtry of the preſent reign, that betray the utmoſt ſervility in imitating the French plans. The royal marriage act, the ſtamp act, the above ſuſpending act, are of this nature, and can eſcape nobody that reads the hiſtory of that kingdom. But to proceed in the enumeration of our grievances, and to bring things nearer to our own times: The Boſton port bill is the next American grievance. This is the product of the preſent year of his majeſty's reign, too recent, gentlemen, to be forgotten by any one of you, as the very deſign and end of your coming into America are to enforce obedience to it. The act of parliament, impoſing a duty on TEA, was the cauſe of this, as certain TEAS imported into this country, while burthened with a duty, were intended by the Eaſt India company to be obtruded on the Americans. The Americans objected to the TEA under ſuch circumſtances. Their objections were effectual, and the TEA carried back from moſt of the trading towns where it had been imported. Unhappily for the Maſſachuſetts, their remonſtrances were not equally regarded. Between Hutchinſon and Rotch, I think, matters were ſo delayed and embarraſſed, that at length the peoples indignation roſe to a degree of deſperation, which deprived them of the powers of recollection. They plunged the TEA into the ocean, and ſacrificed it to their juſt reſentment. The puniſhment inflicted for the crime, if you can call it by that name, every one will acknowledge to be inadequate to the nature of the offence; even ſuppoſing the parliament, which I am far from admitting, to have a right of inflicting it. If the laws of each American ſtate are not ſufficient for the puniſhment of malefactors, it is a defect in their conſtitution, which ought, as ſoon as poſſible, to be rectified. If the malefactors are not known, I apprehend, even in Great Britain, there is no greater proſpect of redreſs, than in Boſton; and in that caſe the injured muſt ſubmit to his loſs. But that the innocent ſhould be involved with the guilty in one general calamity; that an *ex poſt facto* act ſhould be purpoſely made for the puniſhment of an offence that could be fixed on no particular individual; that thouſands ſhould be reduced in a moment from affluence to beggary, their properties torn from them, and even their lives endangered, is ſuch an act of deſpotiſm as an eaſtern divan would bluſh at, as we have no ſimilar inſtance of in our hiſtory, and was only reſerved to mark this æra of George the third's adminiſtration.

The act of parliament, alſo made in this preſent year, for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults in the town of Boſton, otherwiſe called *the murder act*, is another American grievance, as it ſubverts the antient conſtitutional trial by jury from the vicinage, and empowers the governor, if he thinks fit, to ſend the offender to be tried in the court of King's Bench in England, by a jury of Middleſex, under that old antiquated ſtatute of Henry the eighth, I have juſt now mentioned, contrary to all the principles of juſtice and humanity our conſtitution is, and always was, conſpicuous for. Similar to this was the act for the better ſecuring and preſerving his majeſty's dockyards, magazines, ſhips, &c. paſſed in the 12th year of this reign, which I forgot to mention in its place, againſt which equal clamours and proteſtations were made, as againſt this or any other *arbitrary meaſure*.

The Quebec bills come next in ſucceſſion, in the black catalogue, and cloſe the ſcene: By one of theſe popery is eſtabliſhed in one part of the Britiſh empire, to occlude which our anceſtors expended millions, and ſhed the blood of thouſands. For my own part, I ſhould not wonder, were I to hear, by the next ſhips that arrive from London, that a bill is in contemplation to eſtabliſh the inquiſition *there*, likewiſe, for the puniſhment of ſuch as dare expreſs their diſapprobation of that execrable act; for ſuch a meaſure is not more inconſiſtent with reaſon, or contradictory to common ſenſe, than ſome we have ſeen executed with ſucceſs; and yet the miniſter, who has ſubverted every right, human and divine, not only lives, but, by the mercenary venal ſlaves of power, is celebrated and applauded as much as the beſt and greateſt ſtateſman, whoſe preſidence brought honour and glory to the Engliſh nation.†

After an impartial diſpaſſionate examination of this odious *liſt*, I ſubmit to you, gentlemen, the determination of the queſtion propoſed as the ſubject of deliberation in the beginning of this letter; I mean the views and pretenſions of both countries at this period, and if we pronounce ſentence with a delicate and ſcrupulous regard to our idea of true genuine *revolutional* principles, and the conſtitution, carrying along with us, as we proceed, theſe maxims; *that the ſubject cannot be taxed, but by himſelf or his repreſentative; that taxation and repreſentation are inſeparable; that no law can bind a man to which he has not conſented; that the people may meet in a peaceable manner, deliberate on their grievances, remonſtrate and petition the king for redreſs; and that ſelf preſervation is a primary inherent law of nature, and that you may repel force by force*; theſe premiſes, which cannot be denied, being granted, it will follow as a very natural deduction, an obvious concluſion, that to deviate from any of theſe principles, is a violation of the conſtitution, and ought to rouſe the attention of the unſuſpecting ſubject.

There is a vulgar error, that generally prevails, which I here beg leave to conſider: It is the imputing to the military order an ill deſign on the civil conſtitution, and to confirm the opinion, it is uſual to bring examples from deſpotic governments, either antient or modern. The Prætorian bands, I will readily admit, often diſpoſed of the Roman purple, and ſo have the modern Janizaries of the Turkiſh diadem. A Cæſar and a Cromwell have enſlaved their country. Have not a Brutus, a Milliades, an Epaminondas, a Timolian, and a Thraſibulus, delivered theirs? But I will produce an inſtance or two from our own hiſtory that ſtrongly marks the character of the Engliſh: James the firſt, a little before his death, promiſed to furniſh the French king with ſome troops to ſerve againſt the Genoeſe; Lewis reſolved to uſe them againſt his proteſtant ſubjects in the ſiege of Rochelle; but the captains and ſeamen no ſooner knew their deſtination than they returned to England. Here we ſee them diſobeying poſitive orders, rather than fight againſt the proteſtants of Rochelle, who were ſtruggling for their civil and religious rights.

A ſimilar inſtance we have of the noble ſcruple of the Engliſh in the reign of James the ſecond. The fleet under admiral Strickland refuſed to fight againſt the Dutch, becauſe the admiral, a papiſt, introduced the *maſs* on board his ſhip, to the excluſion of proteſtaniſm; the Engliſh, therefore, would not act againſt men, whom, profeſſing the ſame religious ſyſtem, they conſidered as their brethren and fellow ſufferers. They left the admiral and the king to reconcile matters to their projected modes of government, and abſolutely refuſed concurring in what they thought an *impious cauſe*.

Theſe examples, gentlemen, from our own hiſtory, would with foreigners have very great weight; how much more ought they be ſuppoſed to have with men deſcended from thoſe very anceſtors, men who fought for their conſtitutional freedom, and tranſmitted the ſame to their poſterity inviolate, and undiminiſhed? Let us but conſider a moment the duties we owe our country and poſterity; let us but compare the *ſaviours* with the deſtroyers and tyrants of the

† *SINCE the foregoing was written*, a liſt of American grievances, *ſtated by the late* continental congreſs, *has appeared, which I beg leave to ſubjoin here, as much more conciſe, full, and expreſſive, than the enumeration I have made. Had I ſeen it ſooner, it would have ſaved me the trouble I have taken, and would have been far more ſatisfactory, as it comprehends, under one view, the various grievances we complain of ſince the concluſion of the late war.*

"*Reſolved*, nem. con. *that the following acts of parliament are infringments and violations of the rights of the coloniſts, and that the repeal of them is eſſentially neceſſary, in order to reſtore harmony between Great Britain and the American colonies.*" viz.

"*The ſeveral acts of 4th George 3, chapter 15 and 34, 5th George 3, chapter 25, 6th George 3, chapter 52, 7th George 3, chapter 41 and 46, and 8th George 3, chapter 22; which impoſe duties for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their antient limits, deprive the American ſubject of trial by jury, authoriſe the judge's certificate to indemnify the proſecutor from damages, that he might be otherwiſe liable to, requiring oppreſſive ſecurity from a claimant of ſhips, and goods ſeized, before he ſhall be allowed to defend his property, and are ſubverſive of American rights.*"

"*Alſo 12th George 3, chapter 24, entitled an 'act for the better ſecuring his majeſty's dockyards, magazines, ſhips, ammunition, and ſtores;' which declares a new offence in America, and deprives the American ſubject of a conſtitutional trial by jury from the vicinage, by authoriſing the trial of any perſon charged with the committing any offence deſcribed in the ſaid act, out of the realm, to be indicted and tried for the ſame in any ſhire or county within the realm.*"

"*Alſo three acts, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament 'for ſtopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boſton, for altering the charter and government of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and that which is entitled an 'act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice,' &c.*

"*Alſo the act, paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion, for eſtabliſhing the Roman Catholic religion in the province of Quebec, aboliſhing the equitable ſyſtem of Engliſh laws, and erecting a tyranny there, to the great danger, from ſo total a diſſimilarity of religion, law, and government, to the neighbouring Britiſh colonies, by the aſſiſtance of whoſe blood and treaſure the ſaid country was conquered from France.*"

"*Alſo the act, paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion, for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his majeſty's ſervice in North America.*"

"*Alſo that the keeping a ſtanding army in ſeveral of theſe colonies, in time of peace, without the conſent of the legiſlature of that colony, in which ſuch army is kept, is againſt law.*"

* 1769.

countries that gave them birth; let us view the impartial hiſtoric page, and judge from what has been, what may be, the opinion of poſterity with regard to our actions. Had Cæſar thought, or could he once but reflect, that the lateſt poſterity would, inſtead of honour and eſtimation, pay him the full tribute of their ſovereign execration, while they load the memory of his aſſaſſins with the moſt unbounded honours, he never would have acted the paricide of his country; nor can I believe that the *piety* of George the third would induce him to ſanctify the moſt corrupt meaſures of the moſt corrupt ſervants, did he but reflect a moment, that though he may *now* eſcape with impunity, yet hiſtory hereafter will do him all the juſtice he ſhall be found to deſerve. Great expectations, gentlemen, have been raiſed by the miniſtry and enemies of America of the conceſſions and humiliations to be made by the people of Boſton on your arrival among them: You too, perhaps, may have come out with an unfavourable opinion of that people, as they have been much miſrepreſented and calumniated, and likewiſe with a firm intention of reducing them *to order*; but, I truſt, you are now fully convinced of the juſtice of their complaints, and I therefore confidently hope you never will be inſtrumental in riveting the ſhackles of ſlavery round their necks. Britons will never aſſiſt in the execrable work. Let the fawning Gaul, or envious Spaniard, whoſe paſſive necks are broken to ſlavery, join their efforts to the miniſterial *quartumvirate*, to ſubvert our conſtitution, our laws, and our religion; never will I believe that Britons will imbrue their hands in the blood and carnage of their brethren and fellow ſubjects. The miniſterial veil, I truſt, is too thin to diſguiſe their machinations. Soon, I hope, if they are not ſo already, will their dark deſigns be laid open, and confuſion hurled on their guilty heads; and our *pious* ſovereign may ſee the day when, through the fatal miſmanagement of his miniſters, he may, as in ſome other particulars, reſemble Philip the ſecond, in the total ſeparation and independence of America from his crown. That monſter was for many years bent on the deſtruction of the *united provinces*; his tyranny, the cruelty of Alva, the innumerable difficulties theſe intrepid ſons of freedom had to encounter, could not deter them. Their oppoſition was crowned with ſucceſs, and independence, power, freedom, and affluence, are the glorious fruits of their laborious perſeverance, and reſiſtance.

VIRGINIUS.

Mr. PINKNEY,

BE pleaſed to publiſh the following letter, together with the proceedings of the Weſtmoreland committee thereon.

"AS the preſent ſituation of affairs in this country is alarming, I make no doubt ſome account of them will be agreeable to you.

"The Virginians (and indeed moſt of the colonies) look upon the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, and new modelling their charter, as a thing that may one day or other happen to themſelves; they therefore reſolved to ſtand the friends, and eſpouſe the intereſt of the Boſtonians, as far as lies in their power, and for that purpoſe they are forming aſſociations not to import any commodities from Great Britain, nor to export any of their own, until ſuch time as the ſaid act is repealed. There is great clamour here againſt the miniſty at home: In the county of Richmond, about ten days ago, I ſaw an elegant effigy of lord North hanged and burnt in the midſt of a vaſt concourſe of people. I was particularly attentive to the countenances of the ſpectators, and was really pleaſed to ſee ſo very few expreſs any outward ſigns of approbation on the occaſion; there were, indeed, a few gentlemen who ſeemed to enjoy an ill-natured ſatisfaction at it, which they expreſſed by a loud huzza, and plenty of d---s. Then Parker, who is the king's attorney for the county of Weſtmoreland, mounted on an eminence, and harangued the people, acquainting them of all the efforts parliament had made to abridge them of their liberties, and many more that would be made, if they were not now unanimous and ſteady in their reſolves of breaking off all commercial connexions with Great Britain until the ſaid act of parliament be repealed, and the right they have aſſumed for taxing America be given up, and American freedom aſcertained and ſettled upon a permanent and conſtitutional foundation. Yeſterday we had a meeting of the freeholders of this county at our courthouſe, where there were ſome of the greateſt men in the colony encouraging the common people to a like ſteady adherence to the aforeſaid plan. Theſe late meetings have been only to feel how the pulſe of the common people beat; the grand meetings for ſigning the aſſociation will not be until Auguſt, and then it will be four or five months more before the commencement of a diſcontinuation of exportation and importation.

"If every merchant in the colony would fall upon the ſame ſcheme that four eminent merchants of this county this day reſolved upon, I do not know whether there would need to be ſuch a buſtle about importing and exporting. Their reſolves are, that, as the courts of juſtice are diſcontinued, they think it prudent and neceſſary not to ſell any thing but for ready money, or the ready produce of the country; they have therefore publicly advertiſed, that no perſon need to apply to them for any thing, without they come furniſhed with the one or the other of theſe materials. Credit is a thing ſo very common here, that there is not one perſon in a hundred who pays the ready money for the goods he takes up to a ſtore, and conſequently they will be beginning to feel the ill effects before the day of ſigning. I forgot to tell you they have put a ſtop to the courts of juſtice, in order that none need be under any apprehenſion of diſtreſs by the merchants during their non-importation.

"It is true they always had the good fortune as yet to have a repeal of any thing that has been againſt them, even upon the very firſt mention of their reſolves; but you may believe me, if the preſent act ſhould be continued, their reſolutions will ſoon fail them, for I am convinced that the diſadvantage they muſt labour under by adopting ſuch a plan, will be ſo great, that had it been impoſed upon them, they would think it the greateſt evil that ever befel them ſince they were a colony."

In the Glaſgow Journal of Auguſt 18, 1774, the above is ſaid to be an "extract of a letter from a gentleman in Weſtmoreland county (Virginia) to his friend in Glaſgow, dated June 30."

At a meeting of the committee for the county of Weſtmoreland for ſeeing the aſſociation duly executed, November 8, 1774. Before them a certain David Wardrobe came, and being examined concerning a letter, falſe, ſcandalous, and inimical to America, publiſhed in the Glaſgow Journal Auguſt 18, 1774, ſaid to be writtten by a gentleman from Weſtmoreland county, in Virginia, June 30, 1774, and charged to be written by the ſaid Wardrobe; the committee, on hearing the ſaid Wardrobe acknowledge to have written the greateſt part of ſaid letter, and equivocating extremely concerning the reſt of it, and ſeriouſly conſidering the fatal conſequences that will infallibly be derived to the deareſt rights and juſt liberties of America, if ſuch enemies are ſuffered to proceed in this manner, of giving falſe and miſchievous accounts to Great Britain, tending to miſrepreſent this country, and to deceive Great Britain, have come to the following reſolutions, which they do moſt earneſtly recommend to all thoſe who regard the peace, the liberty, and the rights of their country:

1. Reſolved, that the veſtry of Cople pariſh be deſired no longer to furniſh the ſaid Wardrobe with the uſe of the veſtryhouſe for his keeping ſchool therein.

2dly. That all perſons who have ſent their children to ſchool to the ſaid Wardrobe do immediately take them away, and that he be regarded as a wicked enemy to America, and be treated as ſuch.

3dly. That the ſaid Wardrobe do forthwith write and publiſh a letter in the gazettes, expreſſing to the world his remorſe for having traduced the people here, and miſrepreſented their proceedings in manner as in the ſaid letter is done.

4thly. That the ſaid Wardrobe be charged to appear at Weſtmoreland courthouſe on the 29th day of this inſtant, to be dealt with further as the committee ſhall direct, to which time and place they do adjourn themſelves.

At a meeting of the committee at the courthouſe of Weſtmoreland county the 29th day of November, 1774, agreeable to adjournment, the foregoing proceedings, and the letter mentioned therein, being read, and it appearing to the committee that the ſaid David Wardrobe was ſummoned, agreeable to the fourth reſolve, to appear at this day, and he failing to make his appearance accordingly, but having wrote a letter to the ſaid committee, excuſing himſelf for non-attendance, rather inſulting, than exculpatory, it is

Reſolved, That the proceedings of the former committee be confirmed, and that the letter mentioned therein, together with the whole of theſe proceedings, be tranſmitted by the clerk to the printer, to be publiſhed in the gazette.

Signed by order of the committee,

JAMES DAVENPORT, clerk.

N. B Since the aforeſaid determination of the committee the ſaid David Wardrobe came to Weſtmoreland courthouſe, and, in the preſence of a conſiderable number of people, made and ſigned the following conceſſion and acknowledgement:

"Deeply affected with remorſe for having traduced the good people of Virginia, in a letter I wrote to Archibald Provan, of Glaſgow, dated the 30th of June, 1774, which has been ſince printed in the Glaſgow Journal of the 18th of Auguſt, in the ſame year, ſaid to be written by a gentleman in Weſtmoreland county to his friend in Glaſgow, containing falſhoods and miſrepreſentations, which may be of fatal conſequence to the rights and liberty of America; in order to make every recompence to the community in my power for ſo groſs an offence, I do moſt heartily and willingly, on my knees, implore the forgiveneſs of this country for ſo ungrateful a return made for the advantages I have received from it, and the bread I have earned in it, and hope, from this contrition for my offence, I ſhall be at leaſt admitted to ſubſiſt amongſt the people I greatly eſteem, and deſire that this may be printed in the Virginia gazette.

DAVID WARDROBE."

Mr. PINKNEY,

NORTHUMBERLAND, *January* 26, 1775.

IN your paper of the 19th inſtant I obſerve that Mr. Charles M'Carty, of Richmond county, has, in juſtice to my character, humanely taken upon himſelf the narration of my trial before the committee of this county. Conſidered under the idea of an impartial narrator of facts, which is the character he is pleaſed to aſſume, he ſhould have cited, who were the witneſſes, or what witneſs proved, even from compariſon, the coſt of the pins produced before the committee, and aknowledged by Mr. Harvie to be marked by him, and ſold out of my ſtore. No ſuch proof ever was made.

The gentleman is, indeed, very particular in the anſwer made by Mr. Harvie to the queſtion put to him by the committee: Had he been equally faithful in every part of his narration, it would have been immagined that a generoſity of temper, generally unknown to an INFORMER, had influenced him tacitly to rebuke the committee of Northumberland, for not publiſhing an honourable acquittal with more chearfulneſs and pleaſure than a ſhameful condemnation.

His illiberal concluſive inference ſhews that to ſentiment we cannot attribute any of Mr. M'Carty's publication. Though a native of Scotland, I have not been ſo happy as to enjoy the *ſecond ſight* ſo extenſively as Mr. M'Carty, who, from the climate, can readily deduce the character.

His vices and virtues are equally unknown to me, though I believe him to be a Virginian; and I am as much at a loſs to diſcover his motives for appearing, on this occaſion, in print, ſo little to the entertainment of many of your readers.

ROBERT GILMOUR.

PROVINCE *of* NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS ſeveral bodies of men did, in the day time of the 14th, and in the night of the 15th of this inſtant, December, in the moſt daring and rebellious manner inveſt, attack, and forcibly enter into his Majeſty's Caſtle, William and Mary, in this province, and overpowering and confining the captain and garriſon, did, beſides committing many treaſonable inſults and outrages, break open the magazine of ſaid caſtle and plunder it of above one hundred barrels of gunpowder, with upwards of 60 ſtand of ſmall arms, and did alſo force from the ramparts of ſaid caſtle and carry off ſixteen pieces of cannon, and other military ſtores, in open hoſtility and direct oppugnation of his Majeſty's government, and in the moſt atrocious contempt of his crown and dignity. I do, by advice and conſent of his Majeſty's council, iſſue this proclamation, ordering and requiring in his Majeſty's name, all magiſtrates and other officers, whether civil or military, as they regard their duty to the King and the tenor of the oaths they have ſolemnly taken and ſubſcribed, to exert themſelves in detecting and ſecuring in ſome of *his Majeſty's goals* in this province the ſaid offenders, in order to their being brought to condign puniſhment; and from motives of duty to the king, and regard to the welfare of the good people of this province, I do, in the moſt earneſt and ſolemn manner, exhort and injoin you, his Majeſty's liege ſubjects of this government, to beware of ſuffering yourſelves to be ſeduced by the falſe arts or menaces of abandoned men, to abet, protect, or ſcreen from juſtice any of the ſaid high handed offenders, or to withhold or ſecrete his Majeſty's munition forcibly taken from his caſtle; but that each and every of you will uſe your utmoſt endeavours to detect and diſcover the perpetrators of theſe crimes to the civil magiſtrate, and aſſiſt in ſecuring and bringing them to juſtice, and in recovering the King's munition; this injunction it is my bounden duty to lay ſtrictly upon you, and to require your obedience thereto, as you value individually your faith and allegiance to his Majeſty, as you wiſh to preſerve that reputation to the province in general, and as you would avert the dreadful but moſt certain conſequences of a contrary conduct to yourſelves and poſterity.

Given at the council chamber in Portſmouth the 26th day of December, in the 15th year of the reign of our ſovereign lord George the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord Chriſt, 1774.

J. WENTWORTH.

By his excellency's command, with advice of council.

THEODORE ATKINSON, ſecretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the INHABITANTS *of the province of* MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

My dear COUNTRYMEN,

I endeavoured laſt week to convince you of our real danger, not to render you deſperate, but to induce you to ſeek immediately ſome effectual remedy. Our caſe is not yet remedileſs, as we have to deal with a nation not leſs generous and humane than powerful and brave; juſt, indeed, but not vindictive. I ſhall, in this and ſucceeding papers, trace this yet growing diſtemper through its ſeveral ſtages, from its firſt riſe to the preſent hour, point out the cauſe mark the effects, ſhew the madneſs of perſevering in our preſent line of conduct, and recommend what, I have been long convinced, is our only remedy. I confeſs myſelf to be one of thoſe that think our preſent calamity is in a great meaſure to be attributed to the bad policy of a popular party in this province, and that their meaſures for ſeveral years paſt, whatever may have been their intention, have been diametrically oppoſite to their profeſſion, the public good; and cannot, at preſent but compare their leaders to a guide that having led a benighted traveller through many mazes and windings in a thick wood, finds himſelf at length on the brink of a horrid precipice, and to ſave himſelf ſeizes faſt hold of his follower, to the utmoſt hazard of plunging both head long down the ſteep, and being daſhed in pieces together againſt the rocks below.

In ordinary caſes we may talk in the meaſured language of a courtier; but when ſuch a weight of vengeance is ſuſpended over our heads, by a ſingle thread, as threatens every moment to cruſh us to atoms, delicacy itſelf would be ill timed; I will declare the plain truth wherever I find it, and claim it as a right to canvaſs popular meaſures and expoſe their errors and pernicious tendency as freely as governmental meaſures are canvaſſed, ſo long as I confine myſelf within the limits of the law.

At the concluſion of the late war, Great Britain found that though ſhe had humbled her enemies, and greatly enlarged her own empire, that the national debt amounted to no leſs than one hundred and fifty millions, and that the annual expence of keeping her extended dominions in a ſtate of defence, which good policy dictates no leſs in a time of peace than war, encreaſed in proportion to the new acquiſitions. Heavy taxes and duties were already laid, not only upon the luxuries and conveniencies but even the neceſſaries of life in Great Britain and Ireland. She knew that the colonies were as much benefited by the conqueſt in the late war as any part of the empire, and indeed more ſo, as their continental foes were ſubdued, and they might now extend their ſettlements not only to Canada, but even to the weſtern ocean. The greateſt opening was given to agriculture, the natural livelihood of the country, that ever was known in the hiſtory of the world, and their trade was protected by the Britiſh navy. The revenue to the crown from America amounted to but little more than the charges of collecting it. She thought it as reaſonable that the colonies ſhould bear a part of the national burthen as that they ſhould ſhare in the national benefit; for this purpoſe the ſtamp act was paſſed. The colonies ſoon found that the duties impoſed by the ſtamp act would be grievous, as they were laid upon cuſtom houſe papers, law proceedings, conveyancing, and, indeed, extended to all their internal trade and dealings. It was generally believed through the colonies, that this was a tax not only exceeding our proportion, but beyond our utmoſt ability to pay. This idea united the colonies generally in oppoſing it. At firſt we did not dream of denying the authority of parliament to tax us, much leſs to legiſlate for us. We knew that by our firſt charter our excluſive right of taxation was to continue but twenty years. We had always conſidered ourſelves as a part of the Britiſh empire, and the parliament, as the ſupreme legiſlature of the whole. Acts of parliament for regulating our internal polity were familiar. We had paid poſtage agreeable to act of parliament, for eſtabliſhing a poſt office, duties impoſed for regulating trade, and even for raiſing a revenue to the crown without queſtioning the right, though we cloſely adverted to the rate or quantum.

We know that in all thoſe acts of government the good of the whole had been conſulted, and whenever, through want of information, any thing grievous had been ordained, we were ſure of obtaining redreſs by a proper repreſentation of it. We were happy in our ſubordination; but in an evil hour, under the influence of ſome malignant planit, the deſign was formed of oppoſing the ſtamp act, by a denial of the right of parliament to make it. The love of empire is ſo predominant in the human breaſt that we rarely find an individual content with relinquiſhing a power that he is able to retain, over a body of men. Some few months after it was known that the ſtamp act was paſſed ſome reſolves of the houſe of burgeſſes in Virginia, denying the right of parliament to tax the colonies, made their appearance. We read them with wonder; they ſavoured of independence; they flattered the human paſſions; the reaſoning was ſpecious; we wiſhed it concluſive. The tranſition, to believe it ſo, was eaſy, and we, and almoſt all America, followed their example, in reſolving that the parliament had no ſuch right. It now became unpopular to ſuggeſt the contrary; his life would be in danger that aſſerted it. The news papers were open to but one ſide of the queſtion, and the inflammatory pieces that iſſued weekly from the preſs worked the populace to a fit temper to commit the outrages that inſued; a non-importation was agreed on, which alarmed the merchants and manufacturers in England. It was novel, and the people in England then ſuppoſed that the love of liberty was ſo powerful in an American merchant as to ſtifle his love of gain, and that the agreement would be religiouſly adhered to. It has been ſaid that ſeveral thouſands were expended in England to foment the diſturbances there. However that may be, oppoſition to the miniſtry was then gaining ground from circumſtances foreign to this. The miniſtry was changed, and the ſtamp act repealed. The repealing ſtatute paſſed with difficulty. However, through the houſe of lords; forty at leaſt proteſted

againſt giving way to ſuch an oppoſition, and foretold what has ſince literally come to paſs in conſequence of it. When the ſtatute was made, impoſing duties upon glaſs, paper, India teas, &c. imported into the colonies, it was ſaid that this was another inſtance of taxation, for ſome of the dutied commodities were neceſſaries, we had them not within ourſelves, were prohibited from importing them from any place except Great Britain, were therefore obliged to import them from Great Britain, and conſequently were obliged to pay the duties. Accordingly newspaper publications, pamphlets, reſolves, non-importation agreements, and the whole ſyſtem of American oppoſition was again put in motion. We obtained a partial repeal of this ſtatute, which took off the duties from all the articles except teas. This was the lucky moment when to have cloſed the diſpute. We might have made a ſafe and honourable retreat. We had gained much, perhaps more than we expected. If the parliament had paſſed an act declarative of their right to tax us our aſſemblies had reſolved ten times that they had no ſuch right.

A WINTER SCENE *in the* COUNTRY.

By a very young LADY.

SOLITARY nature here
Does in wintry dreſs appear;
Wide around, the naked trees,
Stripp'd of all their leaves, one ſees;
Which the winds tempeſtuous bear,
Whiſtling thro' the chilly air.
Flora's painted pride is dead,
Nature drooping hangs her head;
Duſky clouds obſcure the ſkies,
Hark! the northern blaſts ariſe.
See the naked branches bend,
Down the feather'd flakes deſcend;
Pale the face that nature wears,
Snowy white, alone appears.
Yonder, ſee the fleecy breed,
Want on verdant graſs to feed,
Dig amid the driven ſnow,
For the frozen herb below.
Round their cribs the cattle crowd,
Lowing for their food aloud;
Now the treaſur'd ſtore they taſte,
Juſt reward for ſervice paſt.
Now no more the tuneful throng,
Pleaſe with their melodious ſong;
But all ſhiv'ring ſeek around,
What ſcant morſel can be found;
Love no more their note inſpires,
Winter chills their genial fires.
Nor with Sol's reflected beam,
Sparkles now the ſilver ſtream,
But in icy fetters ty'd,
Ceaſes or to purl or glide:
Scarce my pen my hand can hold,
While I write, benumb'd with cold!
Now, my muſe, forego thy lyre,
Scenes like theſe no more inſpire;
Sullen winter ceaſe to ſing,
Wait to hail the jocund ſpring.

Mr. PINKNEY,

YOU will oblige a conſtant cuſtomer by inſerting the following QUERE in your next paper.

WHETHER the fixing any certain advance on the merchant, in the diſpoſal of his goods, is not a ſtretch of power in a committee, and contrary to the ſenſe of the ninth article of the general aſſociation? AN ASSOCIATOR.

AT a meeting of the FREEHOLDERS, after due notice, at WESTMORELAND courthouſe, on Tueſday the 31ſt day of January, 1775, RICHARD HENRY LEE and RICHARD LEE, eſquires, were unanimouſly choſen delegates, to repreſent this county in colony convention, at the town of Richmond, in Henrico county, on the 20th day of March next. After they were choſen the following INSTRUCTIONS were publicly read to them, by the deſire of the people:

To RICHARD HENRY LEE *and* RICHARD LEE, *eſquires.*

THE FREEHOLDERS of WESTMORELAND county having often experienced your fidelity, abilities, and firm attachment to the cauſe of liberty, have now appointed you to repreſent them in a colony convention, propoſed to be held at the town of Richmond, on the 20th of March next; and as we are convinced, from matureſt deliberation, that the ſafety and happineſs of North America depend on the united wiſdom of its councils, we have no doubt you will comply, on your parts, with the recommendation of the late continental congreſs, to appoint deputies from this colony to meet in Philadelphia, on the 10th day of May next, unleſs the redreſs of American grievances be obtained before that time; and as it is our firm determination to ſtand or fall with the liberties of our country, we deſire that you may conſider the people of Weſtmoreland as ready and willing to join with their countrymen in the execution of ſuch meaſures as may appear to the majority of their deputies, aſſembled at Richmond, wiſe, and neceſſary to ſecure and perpetuate the ancient, juſt, and legal rights, of this colony, and of Britiſh America.

At the ſame time and place the following gentlemen were choſen a committee, to ſee the aſſociation faithfully obſerved in this county, according to the direction of the continental congreſs: The reverend Mr. Thomas Smith, Philip Smith, Richard Henry Lee, John Auguſtine Waſhington, John Turberville, Daniel M'Carty, William Peirce, Joſeph Peirce, Thomas Chilton, William Bernard, Richard Parker, Beckwith Butler, Fleet Cox, Daniel Tebbs, George Steptoe, John Aſhton, William Nelſon, Richard Buckner, Burdett Aſhton, Benedict Middleton, George Turberville, John Middleton, William Bankhead, John Martin, Joſeph Fox, John Aſhton, junior, Samuel Ruſt, William Berryman, James Davenport, Woffendel Kendel, Daniel Fitzhugh, Benjamin Wecks, Richard Lee, Thomas Fiſher, and Edward Sanford. JAMES DAVENPORT, clerk.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *January* 25, 1775.

PURSUANT to an order of the committee of this county, we the ſubſcribers on this day ſold ſundry European goods, imported in the brig Laurel, and ſhip Richmond, ſince the 1ſt day of December laſt, by Meſſ. Richard Fletcher, John Meals, George Muir, and William Wyatt, of Fredericksburg, agreeable to the 10th article of the continental aſſociation; on which aroſe a profit of 21l. 16s. 6d. one farthing, Virginia currency, for the uſe of the poor of Boſton, as below. In juſtice to the proprietors of theſe goods, we can but add, that their candour on this occaſion highly merits the approbation of all aſſociators.

Sales of the above goods, - - - Dr.
To the whole amount, - - - - - £.258: 8: 7: halfpenny.
Contra. Cr.
By the ſeveral proprietors, for firſt coſt, charges, and exchange, £.236: 12: 1: one farthing.
By profit for Boſton, - - - £. 21: 16: 6: one farthing.
£.258: 8: 7: halfpenny.

FIELDING LEWIS,
CHARLES DICK,
JAMES MERCER,
GEORGE THORNTON,
CHARLES WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, *January* 19.

The following addreſs from the committee of correſpondence of the townſhip of Jamaica, in Queen's County, Long Iſland, was lately preſented to the delegates who repreſented this province in the late general congreſs.

GENTLEMEN,

WE chearfully embrace this opportunity of publicly acknowledging in behalf of ourſelves and our conſtituents, our moſt grateful ſenſe of the arduous, faithful and important ſervices you have rendered your country in the preſent moſt alarming conjuncture of affairs.

Permit us to declare our hearty acquieſcence in the prudent, juſt, and well concerted meaſures adopted by you at the late general congreſs held at Philadelphia, and to aſſure you, that we will exert our utmoſt endeavours to carry thoſe meaſures into execution.

We ardently pray that the ſupreme diſpoſer of events, who is the refuge of the diſtreſſed, and the aſſured friend of the *benefactors of mankind*, may ſignally reward and ſucceed your noble and generous deſigns and efforts, for the redres of our grievances, and the vindication of our injured rights and liberties.

We joyfully anticipate the pleaſure of ſeeing your names, and the names of your worthy and reſpectable brethren of the congreſs, enrolled in the annals of America, and tranſmitted to the lateſt generations, as the *friends and deliverers of your country*, of beholding your conduct and meaſures, applauded and adopted by every city, town and county in the Britiſh colonies, and of having your juſt and well merited praiſes reſounded from one end of this extenſive continent to the other.

Gentlemen,

With hearts penetrated with unutterable gratitude, and overflowing with benevolent wiſhes for every bleſſing on you and your poſterity, we have the honour of being your affectionate countrymen and much obliged humble ſervants.

By order of the committee,
ABRAHAM KETELTAS, Ch.

To Philip Livingſton, James Duane, John Jay, John Alſop, Iſaac Low, Simon Bocrum, Henry Weiner, and William Floyd, eſquires.

To which they returned the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the preſent important conteſt for the rights and liberties of America, it gives us pleaſure to find ſo reſpectable a number of the inhabitants of *Queen's county* publicly teſtifying their approbation of our conduct at the late congreſs, and chearfully diſpoſed to co-operate with their countrymen in the defence of the common cauſe.

The pacific mode of oppoſiton preſcribed by the aſſociation againſt the ruinous policy of a deceived and vindictive miniſtry, although productive of temporary inconveniencies, will, in all probability, terminate in the reſtoration of thoſe ineſtimable privileges, which as Engliſhmen are our unalienable birth right.

The power, the glory and ſtability of the Britiſh empire (of which America compoſes ſo capital a branch) depend on the connection and harmony of its ſeveral members, and therefore a cordial and permanent union with the parent ſtate, founded on principles of conſtitutional liberty, cannot ceaſe to be the object of our earneſt ſolicitude, and the grand point in which the efforts of every wiſe and virtuous patriot muſt ultimately center. Directed by a motive ſo laudable and ſalutary, while by faithfully adhering to the aſſociation, we manifeſt a zealous attachment to the intereſt of our country, and an inflexible reſolution to maintain our juſt rights, with manly fortitude, let us, by ſtudiouſly preſerving the internal order and tranquility of the province, and diſcountenancing every act of outrage and licentiouſneſs, convince our enemies, that far from being intoxicated by giddy ambition, or inflamed by a reſtleſs ſpirit of faction, we hold nothing in greater abhorence than the malignant charge, that we aſpire after domination and independence.

Permit us to add our moſt grateful acknowledgments for the obliging and affectionate ſentiments expreſſed in your letter, and to aſſure you that we ſhall eſteem ourſelves happy in every opportunity of contributing to your welfare and proſperity.

We are, gentlemen, with the greateſt eſteem, your moſt obedient and obliged ſervants

PHIL. LIVINGSTON,
JAMES DUANE,
JOHN ALSOP,
ISAAC LOW,
JOHN JAY.

To the Rev. Mr. Abraham Keteltas, chairman, and the gentlemen of the committee for the townſhip of Jamaica.

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE gentleman who was addreſſed in our laſt paper, by a perſon under the ſignature of a FRIEND to LIBERTY, does not chuſe to anſwer anonymous pieces in the public papers, but is always ready to give his opinion, if any gentleman ſhould requeſt it, by a private letter.------Quere, Whether the aſſociation formed by the continental congreſs is not the rule by which the committees are to proceed?------Whether the ſaid aſſociation empowers committees to dictate to the merchants to whom they ſhall ſell, or to preſcribe to them for what time they ſhall give credit?

SPOTSYLVANIA county, *January* 23, 1775.

Yeſterday was ſhipped from this port, on board the ſchooner Betſy, Mr. John Foſter, maſter, ſeven hundred and thirty ſix and a quarter buſhels of wheat, twenty five buſhels of Indian corn, three barrels of flour, and three barrels of bread, being part of the contributions of the people of this county to the ſuffering poor of Boſton.

By order of the committee.

ALEXANDER DICK, clerk.

Died, BURGESS SMITH, eſquire, of Lancaſter county, a gentleman of family and fortune, whoſe public and domeſtic virtues render his death a loſs to the community, and highly afflicting to his diſtreſſed family.

*** THE ſeveral counties and corporations in this colony are requeſted to elect delegates to repreſent them in convention, who are deſired to meet at the town of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, on Monday the 20th of March next.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, MODERATOR.

HANOVER town, *February* 2, 1775.

WHEREAS I had the misfortune to have my ſtudy burned on *Tueſday* night, and all the books and papers therein conſumed, except a few that were raked out of the aſhes yeſterday, ſome of which are ſo ſcorched and defaced that they are ſcarce legible, I therefore give my clients this early notice of it, that they may furniſh me with duplicates of the proteſts, copies of the accounts, and affidavits of the ſums due on the bonds, which they had lodged with me, and on receipt of them I will uſe my beſt endeavours to collect or ſecure their debts, and I flatter myſelf the debtors will not take advantage of my misfortune, but will readily give me their aid on this ſad occaſion. I ſhall be extremely obliged to the perſons who have received money from me, on account of others, or of the ſeveral eſtates for which I am concerned, or paid me money on account of thoſe eſtates, to ſend me certificates of the ſums paid, or received, for ſome years paſt, as my receipts and vouchers are chiefly deſtroyed, and this favour will ever be acknowledged by their moſt humble ſervant, 4 PETER LYONS.

For SALE, *and may be entered on at* Chriſtmas,

THE valuable ORDINARY, and 200 acres of LAND belonging thereto, in *Louiſa* county, formerly known by the name of *Jouit's Ordinary*, it is ſituated on the main road, 8 miles below the courthouſe, a church and 2 mills within 2 miles, and is about 45 miles from *Frederickſburg*, *Hanover* town, and *Richmond*; the dwellinghouſe has 4 rooms, with fireplaces, below ſtairs, and 2 above, a kitchen, with a chimney in the middle, and 2 rooms, with a fireplace in each, a good barn, with a ſhed three parts round it, a very good ſpringhouſe, and all other convenient houſes that any perſon could poſſibly want or make uſe of; the land is exceeding good for grain, and ſome part for tobacco, it lays level and is clear from ſtone. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe ſhall have a great bargain, and may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. SACKVILLE KING.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 yerrs, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

To be SOLD, *for ready money, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on the 6th day of* March *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, by the executors of captain* Newton Keene, *deceaſed, agreeable to his laſt will,*

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in the county of *Fairfax*, adjoining to the dwelling plantation of colonel *John Weſt*, containing better than 250 acres, which has been deſcribed in a former and late advertiſement in this gazette, for the ſale thereof, on the 16th day of *December* laſt. A deed will be executed to the purchaſer for the ſame, by the executors and heir at law of the ſaid *Newton Keene*, on the day of ſale. But as a part of the ſaid land is now under a crop of wheat, well incloſed, the purchaſer muſt pay five ſhillings a buſhel for the wheat ſown thereon, and the expence of putting the ſame in the ground, and may have immediate poſſeſſion delivered him by RICHARD LEE, DAVID BOYD, } executors.

AUGUSTA county, *January* 17, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, about 3 years ago, employed a certain *Samuel M'Cheſney*, a trader, of this county, to purchaſe 277 acres of land, in *Borden's Land*, adjoining the land of *William Luſt*, deceaſed, the property of which was at that time in *Edward Tarr*, commonly known by the name of *Black Ned*, and to take the deeds in the name of him the ſaid *Samuel*, on his promiſe to re-convey the ſaid tract of land to the ſubſcriber at a future day; and, in conſequence of the ſaid agreement, the ſubſcriber ſoon afterwards paid him conſiderably more than half the purchaſe money, which the ſaid *M'Cheſney* had agreed to give for the land, although the ſaid *M'Cheſney* was not to pay the ſaid *Edward Tarr* but in yearly payments or gales, in 3 years from the date of the purchaſe; and further, the ſubſcriber, relying on the private truſt or agreement made between him and the ſaid *Samuel M'Cheſney*, proceeded to build a ſaw mill and griſt mill, both which are nearly ready to be raiſed, in which he was never interrupted by the ſaid *Samuel*, though he was privy to the ſame as living in the neighbourhood; but to the great ſurprize of the ſubſcriber, who lately applied to the ſaid *Samuel M'Cheſney* to re-convey the ſaid land, and preſented him with a ſet of deeds for that purpoſe, which he refuſed to ſign, without the ſubſcriber would be contented with one half of the tract, which he rejected, as the whole was purchaſed in truſt for him; he therefore forewarns all perſons from purchaſing or taking any conveyance of the ſaid tract, or any part of it, as he has now brought ſuit againſt the ſaid *Samuel M'Cheſney* to compel him to fulfil the truſt. 3 ALEXANDER STUART.

TO BE LET,

FOR A YEAR OR TWO, ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS,

THE very valuable ORDINARY, STOREHOUSE, and FERRY, at BOYD's HOLE, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. JOHN BLAND, of LONDON. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives near the premiſes. 4

STAFFORD, *February* 1. ANDREW GRANT.

Purſuant to an order of the county court of King William, *will be* LET, *to the loweſt bidder, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on* Thurſday *the 16th inſtant* (February) *being court day, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

THE BUILDING of one or two PRISONS, as may then be thought neceſſary. Bond and ſecurity, for due performance of the work, will be required of the undertakers by

1 THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *January* 25, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave the colony in the ſpring, requeſts the favour of thoſe indebted to *Robert Gilmour* and company, whether for dealings with *Barbee Davis*, deceaſed, or himſelf, to ſettle their accounts as ſoon as poſſible, either by bond or otherwiſe, that no diſputes may ariſe in his abſence. Thoſe who have demands againſt him, on his private account, or for the company, are deſired to make them known, that they may be adjuſted and paid. On his leaving the country, the debts will be in the hands of Mr. *John Creſſe* to collect, who will carry on buſineſs here on account of Meſſ. *Bogle*, *Somerville*, and company.

3 ROBERT GILMOUR.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 1, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber having undertaken to collect the debts due to Meſſ. *Hunters* and *Taliaferro*, requeſts that all perſons whoſe accounts are yet unſettled may attend as ſoon as they convenient can, and diſcharge or give bond for their reſpective balances.

*** ON *Wedneſday* the 1ſt of *March* will be publicly SOLD, at this place, about ſix hundred pounds ſterling worth of EUROPEAN GOODS. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, until the 1ſt of *September* next, for all ſums above fifty ſhillings. (1) JOHN ROSE.

To be SOLD, on the 2d day of March *next, on the plantation hereafter mentioned,*

A TRACT of land, containing 150 acres, adjoining the land of Mr. *John Crawley*, and lies within two miles of *Williamſburg*, on the main road leading to *Doncaſtle's*; alſo ſeveral likely Virginia born ſlaves, and the ſtocks of horſes, cattle, and hogs; likewiſe my houſhold and kitchen furniture. Eighteen months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 25 ſhillings, on giving bond and ſecurity. The bonds to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid. SAMUEL CRAWLEY.

N. B. I ſhould be glad if my creditors would attend the ſale, as I am deſirous of ſettling with every one before I leave the county, which I expect to do in a little time. S. C.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, paces tolerably well, and branded on the near buttock X, has ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, a ſcar on the right ſide of her rump, a large bell on, and is judged to be very old. Appraiſed to 4l. JOHN NICHOLAS.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a ſorrel horſe, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock >, his off ear ſlit, paces naturally, is about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has on a bell. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 15s.

ABRAHAM FORIS.

ADVERTISEMENTS *omitted this week ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE *his majesty's lieutenant, and governor general, of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the same:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS, by the blessing of God, and the prudence and resolution of the officers and men, employed in the expedition against the Indians, the disturbances, which had occasioned such distress end devastation in the back settlements of this colony, have happily been put an end to, and the Shawanese, from whose incursions the most dreadful effects were felt, to remove all ground of future quarrel, have agreed not to hunt on this side the Ohio, and have solemnly promised not to molest any passengers on that river, but, on the contrary, to give them every assistance and protection, and have consented to receive and to follow all such regulations of their trade as shall hereafter be dictated to them, which may be productive of infinite benefit to the trading people of Virginia, and, in return, I have engaged, for the people of this colony, that they will treat the said Shawanese Indians with every possible indulgence, and every mark of friendliness, and when their occasions oblige them to pass through any part of this dominion, that they shall be protected from all injury: And whereas I have received authentic accounts that the Cherokee nation of Indians have put to death the persons of their tribe who had been concerned in the murder of young Russell, and others in company with him, which remarkable instance of their good faith, and strict regard to justice, as it cannot but evince the sincere desire they entertain of being in peace and good agreement with us, so I hope will dispose all the people of this colony to acts of beneficence towards, and a friendly intercourse with, all this part of their fellow creatures: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, hereby requiring all persons in this government strictly to refrain from committing any violence upon, or doing any injury to, Indians of whatsoever tribe or nation, and from every encroachment upon their territory which may give them cause of complaint; and I do direct and command all magistrates and other officrs to be aiding and assisting in preserving the peace now established, by immediately apprehending all violators of it, and by protecting the Indians by every means in their power.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, this 23d day of January, in the 15th year of his majesty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

KING and QUEEN, *January* 2, 1775.

I INTEND to ENGLAND immediately.

CHRISTOPHER TODD.

To be SOLD, *on* Wednesday *the* 15*th of* February *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the land belonging to the subscribers, adjoining colonel* Robert Bolling's *land, on* Namozeen *creek, in* Dinwiddie *county,*

THIRTY VIRGINIA born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, with all the stocks of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; also all the corn, fodder, and implements of husbandry on the plantation. Credit will be allowed, on giving bond with security, till the 1st day of *January*, 1777; but if the bonds are not discharged in one month after they become due they are to bear interest from the date. ABRAHAM SMITH,
HENRY LOCHHEAD.

3

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near the *Raccoon Ford*, in *Orange* county, on the 14th of *December*, a large bay horse, near 15 hands high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, his left hind foot white as high as the footlock, a small star in his forehead, and has been used to draw in a carriage. Also a likely small sorrel mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and long switch tail, undocked, neither of them branded, and both were shod before. Any person who will deliver them to Mr. *Spencer Mottrom Ball*, in *Northumberland*, Mr. *Thomas Waring*, in *Essex*, or bring them to me, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, for each, besides what the law allows. JAMES ROBB.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia* county, a mare and colt: The mare is a dark bay, with a little white in her face, about six years old, four feet three inches high, and branded WD in a piece. The colt is a dark bay, about three months old. They are appraised to 7l. 10s. WILLIAM M. BOOKER.

By direction of Surry *county committee, will be disposed of, at public sale, for ready money, in the town of* Cobham, *on* Thursday *the* 16*th of* February,

THREE PACKAGES of EUROPEAN GOODS, consisting of womens silk BONNETS, RIBBANDS, and mens SHOES, and by the owners delivered to the committee to be sold, agreeable to the tenth article of the continental congress.

ALLEN COCKE, | JOHN WATKINS,
NICHOLAS FAULCON, junior, | JOHN H. COCKE,
WILLIAM BROWNE, | CHARLES JUDKINS,

A PERSON, *from* 30 *to* 40 *years of age, who has been used to the* BUSINESS *of a* STORE, *and comes well recommended, may hear of employment by enquiring of the printer.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 2, 1775.

JUST COME TO HAND,

AND TO BE SOLD AT JOHN CARTER'S STORE,

FOR READY MONEY ONLY,

A VARIETY OF WOMENS, GIRLS, AND CHILDRENS

S T A Y S.

To be RENTED, *and entered on immediately,*

A COMMODIOUS two story HOUSE, with all other convenient houses, on a square of lots in the town of *Richmond*, belonging to the estate of doctor *William Wills*, deceased, lately occupied by Mr. *James Vaughan*, which, from the conveniency of the houses and situation, renders it extremely well calculated either for a public or private family. For terms apply to

THOMAS PROSSER.
TURNER SOUTHALL.

3

To be SOLD, *by direction of the committee of* Charles City, *at public sale, on* Tuesday *the* 14*th day of* February *next, at the store of Messieurs* Amos & James Ladd, *in the said county,*

SUNDRY GOODS, consisting of *Irish* LINENS, SHEETING, &c. imported from *Great Britain*, in the *Pegy*, captain *Thomas Fisher*. The linens will be sold by the piece, and for ready money.

WILLIAM G. MUNFORD, | JAMES EPPES,
WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, | JOHN EDLOE,
THOMAS HOLT, | P. P. EDMONDSON,
PETER ROYSTER, | JOHN TYLER.

THE VISITORS *and* GOVERNORS *of* WILLIAM *and* MARY *college are desired to meet on* Thursday *the* 16*th of* February. *By order of the* RECTOR,

3 MATTHEW DAVENPORT, C. V.

THE freeholders of *York* county are desired to meet at the courthouse of the said county, on *Monday* the 20th of *Frbruary* (being court day) to elect delegates to attend the convention at the town of *Richmond*, on *Monday* the 20th of *March* next.

HANOVER town, *January* 19, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given that the debts due to Messieurs *Andrew Cochrane, Robert Donald*, and company, and Messieurs *Murdochs, Donalds*, and company, of *Glasgow*, lately in the hands of Mr. *Alexander Donald* and Mr. *John Johnson*, for collection, and under them Mr. *Richard Morris* and Mr. *John Davies*, are now under the direction of the subscriber. Great indulgence having been already given, all those who are still indebted to both or either of the above companies, are requested to be very speedy in discharging their respective balances. Any payments made to Mr. *Malcom Hart*, will be good. ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in *Charles City*, a small bay HORSE, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 5 or 6 years old, has a black mane and tail, was shod before, and has a small sore on the left side of his back, which was hurt by a saddle. The said horse was taken from *Dite Rutan* of *Lunenburg*, by the sheriff of this county, and sold at public sale. Whoever brings him to me shall have 3l. reward, and 6l. if the offender is brought to justice.

3 ROBERT WALKER.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 17, 1775.

I INTEND setting out for *Ohio* the first day of *March* next, and expect to be gone three or four months. Those who have business to transact with me, on my own account, or on account of the estate of Mr. *Hugh Houston*, deceased, are desired to apply before that time. I attend *Spotsylvania* court, and stay in *Fredericksburg* a fortnight in next month. BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 25, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. *Matthew Tewell*, deceased, late of this city, are desired to make speedy payment; and all those who have any demands are requested to bring them in, properly proved, as I am empowered to settle the affairs of the said estate. WILLIAM PAGE.

THE sale of the estate of Mr. *Matthew Tewell*, deceased, advertised to be on the 9th of this instant (*January*) but put off on account of the indisposition of Mrs. *Tewell*, will certainly be on *Wednesday* the 8th of *February* next.

BERKELEY county, VIRGINIA.

THERE IS READY FOR PUBLICATION

THE AMERICAN POCKET DIAL,

Which shews the hour of the day and night by the sun and stars, the sun's place and declination, the sun's altitude, the latitude of the place of observation, the variation of the compass, the height and distance of any accessible or inaccessible object. These useful and curious problems may be found by this dial, by any person of common abilities, without any knowledge of the branches of the mathematicks, by carefully perusing a small book of directions given with each dial. These dials are to be published by subscription, each subscriber to pay ten shillings currency on his receiving a dial and book. They will be engraved in the neatest manner on copper or brass, and likewise the books printed in a neat style. Besides the use of the dial in the said book, there will be added a true way of discovering the quantity of adulteration in gold, silver, &c. Subscriptions are taken in by the editor, *Robert Cockburne*, of *Berkeley* county, and *William Page*, at the vendue office, *Williamsburg*.

WILLIAM PAGE

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. *Robert Nicolson*, a little below the capitol, where he still continues selling on commission, at public and private sale, all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, or whatever may be committed to his care, for cash only. He assures them that his utmost endeavours shall be exerted to give satisfaction in the management of any business that may be put under his direction, and their favours will be thankfully received, and gratefully remembered. I have for sale several CASKS of good PORT WINE, and a large COLLECTION of BOOKS.

THE public is hereby forewarned from taking an assignment of a bond given by *Daniel Wilson*, of the county of *Amelia*, to *Richard Pringle*, formerly an inhabitant of *Cumberland* county, as the money for which the said bond was given is paid, though the bond through neglect was not taken in.

THE SHERIFFS who are in arrear to his majesty's revenue of QUITRENTS are desired to settle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their respective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next *March*; after which time the name of every sheriff who fails to make due payment will be inserted in the gazette.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at *Brooke's Bank*, in *Essex* county, on the 14th of this instant, a likely mulatto girl named PEG, about 15 or 16 years of age, and of a middle size; had on when she went away a brown linen jacket and petticoat, plaid stockings, common shoes, a callico jacket and petticoat, 1 or 2 white linen shifts, and several other clothes, which I do not remember. She was brought up as a house servant, and understands that business well. When she is taxed for committing any fault, she appears to be greatly surprized, and is apt to cry. The same evening she went away she was seen to go on board a sloop at *Layton's* warehouses; when she hailed the sloop, she told the skipper, who was a white man, that her name was *Dinah*, and that she wanted to go to *Norfolk*, or to be set ashore on the other side of the river: The skipper sent his flat and two negroes and carried her on board, about sun-set. This information I had from the sailors on board captain *Martin's* ship, who saw all that passed. I am inclined to believe she was prevailed on to go off, as she went away without the least provocation, and never was guilty of the like before. She was born where I live, and never was 5 miles from home. If carried off by any vessel, I will give 5l. reward to the person who brings her back, and 10l. more to know the skipper of such vessel, so that I may have him taken; and if taken strolling about any where, I will give the same, and pay reasonable charges.

DECEMBER 17, 1774. tf RICHARD HIPKINS.

For CHARTER *to* WHITEHAVEN,

THE brig *Assistance, Stephen Farish* commander, now lying at *Norfolk*, burthen about 300 hogsheads, or 7500 bushels. For terms apply to Mr. *Thomas Shore*, or the subscriber.

BOLLING STARK.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Sussex* county, about the 18th of *February* last, a likely negro fellow named JAMIE, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought upper jacket, and an under waistcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a shirt of blue striped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the same, and an old hat. Whoever brings the said fellow to me shall receive a reward of 10l. t f THOMAS HUSON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 3, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership betwixt *Horner* and *Ward*, of this place, is dissolved; and all persons who stand indebted to them are to pay the same to *William Horner*, who will discharge any debts due from them.

WILLIAM HORNER,
JAMES WARD.

☞ MY affairs requiring my return to England as soon as possible, I shall be greatly obliged to those persons indebted as above that will enable me to do so, by a speedy payment.---I have a few EUROPEAN and other GOODS remaining on hand, which I will dispose of, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, tobacco, or wheat.

6 WILLIAM HORNER.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the several county courts in this colony do transmit to the clerk of this house, in the first part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a list of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of such tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same time, a list of the public charges of their respective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this house do cause the same to be published in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

☞ I have already received copies of the lists of tithables in *Accomack, Amelia, Caroline, Charles City, Dinwiddie, Dunmore, Isle of Wight, King* and *Queen, King William, Lancaster, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Northumberland, Princess Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the num- bers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaster*, against the public.

G. WYTHE.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle, Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuson* and *Seton* of *New York, Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia, Robert Christie* of *Baltimore, James Gibson* and company of *Virginia, John Bondfield* of *Quebec, Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood, Ritson*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas John son will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantage ous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRISTMILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.